

- NAME OF THE DISEASE: *Campylobacteriosis*

(Vibriosis, Ovine Vibrionic Abortion, Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis)

- **SYMPTOMS:** Infertility, early embryonic death and abortion are main clinical signs of the disease.

Abortion and transient infertility can be seen in cows. Although abortion is seen in every period of pregnancy, it is more common in the 5th and 6th months of the gestation. Endometritis and salpingitis can also be seen. There are no lesions or clinical signs in bulls. However, a decrease in libido is observed. Bulls act as carriers.

The disease causes abortions in sheep. Abortions are seen usually in the last 6th week of the gestation. Outbreaks in the herd are repeated once in 2-3 years since *Campylobacter* infection develops immunity for 2-3 years in sheep. Therefore, they do not abort even if they are infected during the next lambing period. However, they remain as carriers and can infect the flock.

Generally, no clinical symptoms are seen in aborted sheep. The rams do not carry the agent, so there is no contamination during seeding.

- **PREVENTION:** Since the aborted animals excrete the agent for at least 2 weeks, they should be separated from other animals or infected animals should be removed from the flock.

- **DIAGNOSIS:** Although typical necrotic foci can be seen in the liver of the fetus, laboratory methods are used for definitive diagnosis.

- **TREATMENT:** Antibiotics can be used to treat the disease in the early period. Antibiotics can prevent abortions if there are no advanced pathological lesions; however, it is ineffective on aborted if inflammatory disorders in the placenta have progressed.

NAME OF THE DISEASE: CONTAGIOUS EQUINE METRITIS (CEM)

- **SYMPTOMS:** Early oestrus, cervicitis, vaginitis and endometritis are seen in the mares in the acute phase. There is no significant clinical symptom in chronic cases. Chronic endometritis can be seen very rarely. Stallions do not get infected. They act as carriers. Folas born from carrier mares can also be carriers. Being stallions and mares carriers, increase the importance of the infection

- **PREVENTION:** Since the disease causes infertility and is transmitted by mating, the mares and stallions to be mated every year should be tested for CEM.

Veterinary surgeons or other assistant personnel are required to wear new gloves and materials each time they take samples from more than one horse. Bacteriological examinations are performed from horses receiving CEM treatment by taking swab samples 3 times intervals 7 days after treatment. Horses with negative results are used in breeding.

- **DIAGNOSIS:** Diagnosis is made by laboratory methods. Amies Transport Medium swab containing Charcoal from the genital organs of mares and stallions should be sent as a sample.

- **TREATMENT:** Intrauterine treatment as well as local treatment with susceptible antibiotics are performed in mares. For this purpose, clitoral fossa and sinuses are washed with 4% chlorhexidine solution and 0.2% nitrofurazone or similar pomade is applied. Treatment lasts 5-7 days.

In stallions, the penis is completely removed and secretions are removed. After urethral fossa, sinus and preputium and penis are cleaned with 2% chlorhexidine, 0.2% nitrofurazone pomade is applied. Treatment lasts 5-7 days.